Among the mail-clad infantry of the Varangers were some hundreds of English who had preferred foreign service to the yoke of the Conqueror; they may have seen in Guiscard's troops the same race which had triumphed at Hastings; at least it is recorded that the Norman horse recoiled before the stubborn lines of the Varangers. They rallied again, however, at the voice of Sigelgaita, who in person led them forward; their charges shattered the Greeks and broke the resistance of the Varangers; at last Alexius rode away from a complete disaster. Durazzo fell, Castoria followed, and Guiscard prepared to march upon the capital. But the conditions in Italy recalled him and saved the Empire; he returned to Apulia leaving Bohemund in charge of the army of invasion,

Gregory VII. had desperate need of the aid which the Duke had promised at Ceprano, At Whitsuntide, Henry IV. appeared before Rome with his anti-pope Guibert who was to crown him at St. Peter's. The Pope retained little more in the city than the fortress of San Angelo; deserted on all sides he sent an urgent message to Guiscard to march to his relief. Meanwhile Alexius had bribed Henry to fall upon Apulia, and the **Duke**

saw that if San Angelo should fall a German army would be loosed on his dominions. There was a fresh revolt of the Apulian rebels to add to this, and in the summer of 1083 Guiscard was in camp at Cannae, beginning once more the suppression of the malcontents, Prom thence he